

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

No. 32 Vol. 53

...rave, would live to a good old age, free from those diseases, which in numberless forms prey on the body.—There is nothing that would give the system a cheerful and agreeable tone as this. A vessel of tepid or blood warmly, with a fine brush, or otherwise, should generally be used, especially by invalids. The skin should be carefully dried after washing, and the flannels worn next to the body should be changed; this should be faithfully repeated, according to the circumstances of the individual. By this the health would be secured that in thousands of instances is now ruined,

Kentucky Gazette.

From the St. Louis Republican.

TRANSYLVANIA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. Editors.—This ancient and flourishing Medical School of the West, has more claims on the people of Missouri, than any other similar institution. We all know, that Kentucky has furnished a large number of the most industrious and enterprising cultivators of our soil, so that in habits, feeling and interests, there is between our citizens and the people of that state, a close identity. Who, among her sons, can ever forget the enchanting scenery of the luxuriant country that environs Lexington; and where should we expect their descendants, now in our own territory, to resort for medical instruction, if not to Transylvania?

The recent appointment of Professor Smith, to the chair of Theory and Practice, was an important step. He is well known, throughout the whole country, as a zealous investigator of medical science. As a teacher in Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) and then, as a member of the faculty of the University of Maryland, he has earned laurels, that are now to add to the vigor and beauty of the Western School. To secure his election, Professor Mitchell relinquished his claims to that chair, although, as we learn, of the strongest character. Indeed, the published testimony of the graduates of the school, last spring, proves beyond a doubt, that the pretensions of that gentleman were of the highest order—yet, to strengthen the school, by the acquisition of a teacher, advantageously known to the South, he was willing to forego his claims, and to take the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

It is well known to some of your readers, that Professor Short, who, for several years, had been the teacher of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in Transylvania, resigned his place. It is also stated, that Professor Mitchell had grown weary of the drudgery of the chemical department, and was desirous of getting into a practical chair. To meet his views, in some measure, the title of Professor Short's chair was changed, from Medical Botany to Therapeutics, the latter affording ample opportunity to introduce the various practical disquisitions which entered into the various lectures on Theory and Practice, given by Professor M. in the room of the late Dr. Eberle, and which gave such universal satisfaction.

The successor of Professor Mitchell in the chemical chair, has, we learn, greatly increased the stock of apparatus, and improved the arrangement of his department. The other chairs remain as at the last session.

A TRANSYLVANIAN.

From the Maysville Eagle.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

By a recent advertisement, I perceive that this popular institution is again fully organized. During the session of 1837 and 8, the chair of Theory and Practice became vacant by the demise of the lamented EBERLE. It was doubted by the many friends of the institution, whether the death of this distinguished and learned Professor, would not prove a permanent loss to the school. Fully appreciating the talents and worth of Dr. Eberle, and sensible of the great loss sustained by his death, yet, I am inclined to believe that the appointment of N. R. SMITH to the chair of Theory and Practice, will, in an equally eminent degree, maintain the interests of the school, and of this important branch of Medical science.

Dr. Smith is an individual well deserving the honor of an association with the distinguished professors of Transylvania. He has already filled, with profit to the institutions and honor to himself, Professorships in Jefferson Medical College, and in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. His intimate acquaintance with all the departments of Medical science; his profound literary education; added to a most happy and impressive manner of communicating his ideas, all conspire to render him admirably qualified to discharge the duties of his present highly responsible station.

Of Professor DUDLEY, it is almost needless to speak, as his well earned reputation has rendered his name familiar to every individual in our country. He is truly a great man. Nature seems to have combined in him all the requisite qualities to constitute a man eminent in his department. His naturally keen and inquisitive mind, has been beautifully arranged and cultivated by education. His medical acquirements are of the highest order, being of the most superior character that America and Europe could afford. In investigating medical science, particularly surgery, Dr. Dudley is a true philosopher. Disdaining to be the servile copyist of his predecessors, he advances with a bold independence each point, and subjecting them to critical and minute analysis, and testing them by Philosophical deductions and well tried principles in actual practice, he is well prepared to receive truth and reject error. Combined with his habit of close thinking and reasoning, he has the most felicitous manner of presenting his thoughts to an auditory. He is naturally a teacher. Plain, dignified and chaste in his expressions; clear, concise and forcible in his reasoning; and illustrating his principles by cases in actual practice, he never fails to make the most dull of perception comprehend his positions.

Dr. Dudley's success in the practice of surgery is perhaps without a parallel; it

is indeed so great, that the published accounts are in Europe by some discredited. A physician wishing to establish a certain position, and quoting Dr. Dudley's success to favor his principle, still would not insist on the truth of the statements in his favor, as they so far exceeded any thing of which European surgery could boast. Dr. Dudley's boldness and originality of thought has led to many important improvements in surgery, and he may be safely reckoned as one of the greatest benefactors of the age.

Professor Cross is decidedly one of the most talented men of our country. Nature has endowed him with a most gigantic mind. The order, precision, and power of his reasoning, are truly astonishing. With a vivid imagination, quick perception, and sound judgment, is combined a most pleasing and eloquent manner of speaking. Being an intense student, and possessing a thorough medical education, he has been enabled to analyze the various works on his immediate branch; and with great research and most discriminating judgment, presents all the valuable parts of the science; which, added to many valuable original suggestions, renders his lectures of immense value. His purity of diction, graceful and dignified manners, thrilling eloquence, and fine personal appearance, all unite in a most felicitous manner to render him a favorite teacher.

Professor MITCHELL, formerly of the Chemical department, is now occupying the chair of Materia Medica. This gentleman would be an ornament to any school. His literary education is of a superior kind, and his Medical studies having been under the supervision of the celebrated Rush, and his distinguished contemporaries, can scarcely be supposed to be less profound. The style of his composition is of the most pure, chaste, and eloquent character. In short, he is just such a man as his station and the times demand.

Dr. PETER has not hitherto been known as a professor in the Medical Department of Transylvania, but received that appointment recently. All who know him, however, acknowledge his worth. He has for some time been Professor of Chemistry in Morrison College T. U. and lectured on Chemistry to a private class. He is doubtless thoroughly acquainted with the theoretical and experimental parts of his department. Rumour also says, that he was once the instructor of a celebrated professor of Chemistry. Dr. Peter stands high as a man of sterling abilities, and is acknowledged by all to be eminently qualified to fill his chair in a most able manner.

Professor RICHARDSON has been long in the school, and his extensive practice and intimate acquaintance with his branch, renders him a profitable lecturer. His eloquence is not great, but his plain style and familiar illustrations make his lectures useful.

Dr. BUSH is adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and is doubtless one of the finest anatomists of the country. In his zeal for the promotion of anatomical pursuits, he is most untiring. The labors and responsibilities of this department, he meets with most determined resolution and unceasing perseverance. He furnishes his dissecting rooms with an abundance of the best materials, and is ready at all times to communicate information to those who apply. As a demonstrator, he is unsurpassed, combining a most intimate knowledge of the science with great dexterity in the use of the scalpel.

The above hasty sketch presents some of the advantages offered by Transylvania. This popular school—the parent institution of the West—is now in a complete state of organization, conducted on the most liberal principles, and possessing one of the best faculties in the United States. She bids fair to maintain her exalted station at the head of medical literature in the West.

LAMBDA.

The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate thus notices the appointment of Dr. SMITH, of Baltimore, to a Professorship in the Medical Department of Transylvania. We admire the candor with which the Advocate, a paper printed in a town which boasts of a Medical School, speaks of a similar institution in a neighboring state. It shows that where envy and jealousy do not bear sway, justice can be done: "Dr. N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore, has been appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. Dr. S. is said to have no superior in his department, and his appointment will render the Faculty stronger than it has been before since the foundation of the school."

TRANSYLVANIA.

A gentleman in Baltimore, writes his friend in this place, that Doctor Smith, late a Professor in the Medical Institute of that city, has accepted a chair in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University. The association of this distinguished individual, with Dudley, Cross and Mitchell, will make Transylvania not inferior to any school in the Union. Professor Richardson's great experience, if rightly appreciated, cannot but prove highly advantageous to the young practitioner. The extent and accuracy of Dr. Bush's information in his branch, renders him eminently useful; and for practical talent and ability in his department, Dr. Peter is surpassed by no professor on this side the mountains.—Kentucky Mirror.

A Moment.—One moment what an effect it produces upon years! One moment! Virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture, rest upon moments! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor.

The Elections in Kentucky are over; of course all electioneering speeches of candidates are now out of place. But our Louisville Advertiser has been so often called for, by those desirous of seeing the reported speeches of the candidates of the Emporium of Kentucky, that to oblige those of our readers who have had no opportunity of seeing that print, we copy the following:

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

GREAT MEETING.—We are indebted to a friend for the following authentic account of the great meeting, held on Thursday evening last, corner of Bullitt and Water streets. The intense interest the addresses delivered on the occasion excited, impels us to lay the whole matter before the world without delay:

On Thursday, at a large meeting of the citizens of Louisville, convened for the purpose of hearing the candidates for the legislature, the meeting was addressed by Maj. Butler, Col. Morrison, Mr. Phipps, and Maj. McCallister.

Maj. Butler commenced by remarking the striking contrast exhibited between the placid, peaceful, and beautiful river, which rolled before him, and the loud tumult and party strife, which was then agitating the heart of the city. He then explained the relation in which he stood before the citizens. It was a glorious spectacle to see free, independent, and high-minded voters deliberating upon whom to bestow their suffrages. He stood there as their nominee. The Maj. then gave a detailed, and glowingly eloquent, and interesting history of the proceedings at the meeting held at the middle market, on Monday evening, at which, he contended, he had received 218 votes. He next proceeded to state his views in favor of the proposed law to give a lien upon steamboats in favor of the builders, &c., and concluded by expressing his determination, if elected, to do all that he could to advance the interests of Louisville.

Before the delightful impression produced by the rich music of his voice had subsided, the stand was taken by Col. Morrison. The plain, blunt honesty of the Col., as exhibited in his remarks, drew forth shouts of applause. "Gentlemen," said he, "do you see that river? She is the great avenue for the commerce of Louisville, I'll swear she is—I've known her ever since she was a little mountain stream—I have followed her from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi; I have followed her boat, and can beat Maj. Butler or any other man, at the helm—I am a candidate for your suffrages—if Maj. Butler is the nominee, I am the nominee (loud cries of hear! hear!)—Gentlemen, I have no doubt there may be some very respectable people among you, but the vast majority of you are a pack of d—d blockheads—"

(Here the Colonel suddenly left the stand to chastise some disorderly persons who had interrupted his remarks.)

Mr. Phipps succeeded him. He made some excellent remarks upon the danger which would threaten our institutions, if representatives were selected from any one class to the exclusion of others. It would produce legislation for that one interest, which would be partial and unjust. If the Legislature is composed entirely of rich men, laws will be made to trample down the poor. If it is composed of poor men only, the rights of the rich will be in danger. Major Butler is a man of wealth, I am poor. Elect us both and we will fairly represent the interest of all classes. (Loud cheers.)

Maj. McCallister next took the stand. He was the oldest candidate on the ground, excepting Judge Nicholas and Mr. Field. He had been out longer than Maj. Butler or either of the others, and had prior claims. At the meeting of Monday evening, there were present at least one thousand persons. All the votes given for other candidates did not amount to five hundred. I claim the balance, and I can fairly claim them, for who else could they have been intended for? He then proposed that either himself, or Col. Morrison, or Mr. Phipps should withdraw, and leave the other to battle Maj. Butler, and attempted to take the vote of the meeting upon their several claims. It was impossible to tell in whose favor the voices predominated. Maj. McCallister modestly thought that the noes were against himself; but a large number of the voters thought otherwise. It is to be hoped that he will yield to the latter opinion. He is an older citizen than Maj. B. and has prior claims upon our community. His style of eloquence is not so florid as Maj. Butler's, but it is considered by many as more argumentative.

R.

CURIOUS MEDICAL CASE.—We take the following from the Boston Medical Journal. The case is probably without a parallel:—

A Boneless Arm.—Mr. Brown, a worthy and industrious provision dealer in Drane street, now thirty six years of age, in his 18th year, had the misfortune to have the right humerus fractured nearly in the middle. He was holding under disadvantages, an enraged cow by the horns; in some unexpected movement of the unruly animal, both fell, and the bone in the right arm was broken in the fall. Under the care of a judicious surgeon, a reunion was favorably going on; but before a curative process had been completed, Mr. Brown accidentally had another fall, and broke open the old fracture again. Notwithstanding a most vigilant and untiring devotion to the injured limb, the divided extremities would not adhere; and, to the surprise of the medical attendant, the shaft of each part of the divided bone began to diminish in size, and shorten in length. By a gradual action of the absorbents, the whole of the arm bone, between the shoulder and elbow, was at length completely removed,

and that two, without an open ulcer, so that not a single vestige of it was left. It has now been in this state for many years, and probably will remain so for life, as there never will be a disposition for bony matter again in that place, nor even a cartilaginous or a condensed ligamentous substitute, which will materially change it from the present singular condition.

Mr. Brown presents the spectacle of one short arm and one long one, the right fore arm and hand are of a size to correspond with the sound on the left side, and under certain circumstances, are equally as strong. Ordinarily the right arm swings hither and thither, like a thong with a weight at the extremity; for the fore arm and hand, with reference to the division above the elbow, constitute a pendulum, oscillating according to the movements of the body. Although it is impossible to push with the defective arm, he can draw a burden towards himself with it as strongly and tenaciously as with the other; and, in so doing the muscles are elongated, so that the arm is extended to its original length. When the resistance is removed, the muscles instantly shorten themselves about six inches. To show the perfect nonresistance of the apparatus of muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the soft, boneless space, we saw him twist the palm of the hand, the other evening, twice round, which consequently presented the strange anomaly of having all the apparatus of the arm twisted like the strands of a rope. In that state the pulsations of the brachial artery and all its branches and ramifications could be felt under the finger, though passing in gyrations, like a winding stair-case, twice round the soft, unresisting fleshy mass.

From the N. Orleans Picayune.

UNCLES, THE BANK ROBBER.—His goings, his outgoings, &c.—We promised yesterday to give some interesting facts in relation to Uncles, the individual who is now in the Second municipal prison on a charge of stealing jewels, &c., &c. from the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City.

Some time in the early part of last week a gentleman, walking up St. Charles street, noticed a rich and to all appearance valuable bracelet negligently clasped to the wrist of a female in one of the bad houses which grace the upper side of that street—a bracelet which might do honor to the fair arm of any duchess in Europe. The fact he immediately made known to Capt. Harper, who set his wits to work in order to ascertain how she could have obtained a trinket so valuable.

On going to the house he found the prisoner, Uncles, busily engaged at a game of cards with the females, and apparently unconcerned as to any suspicion resting upon him. He was immediately arrested by Harper, and taken to his room at the St. Charles Hotel. On arriving there, Uncles declared positively that he had nothing but what he came honestly by, requesting that his trunks, &c. might be searched. Every thing was overhauled and nothing found.

At last Capt. Harper took an "account of stock" of the pockets of our gentleman, where the identical advertisement, detailing in full every thing that had been stolen, was fully set down and accurately described. "You appear to carry a list of all your stolen property," or something amounting to it, said Captain Harper. Taken unawares, Uncles turned pale and stammered forth an incoherent answer. He was, on the strength of the last circumstance, immediately taken into custody.

Harper next went to work in order to find some of the stolen property. At the house and on the person where the bracelet was first seen, he found that article, a unique and valuable affair, fully described in the advertisement, as "a large gold bracelet in the form of a snake, to go twice round the arm, scale work, with an emerald on the head, diamond eyes, rubies and emerald round the neck."

On the same girl was found a massive gold bracelet with three emeralds on the clasp, and one dozen splendid knives, forks and spoons—all articles of great value.

One thing leading on to another, Capt. Harper next found a ring and then an old fashioned but costly fan, the sticks of which were of mother of pearl inlaid with gold, as described in the advertisement. These were also found at a notorious house in St. Charles street, next door to where the first articles were discovered. In the same house a finger ring of no inconsiderable value was found on another girl.

On these different articles being shown to Uncles, he acknowledged having them in his possession, but would not say how he came by them. He had made presents of them to different ladies of his acquaintance—that was enough.

Harper's next visit was to a house in Perdido street, where he had "got wind" of some valuable articles. In possession of a girl named Ann Howard, he found a mourning ring with "W. G. R. Bates" inscribed inside; also a mourning locket, a pair of earrings, breastpin, &c.

In Bourbon street he also found a pair of earrings on a "girl of the town."

At a pawnbroker's in Chartres street named Newton, a brilliant breastpin and earrings, all diamonds, were found.—They were valued at from \$2,500 to 3,000, but were pledged for \$150.

Another pawnbroker in St. Ann st. had in his possession earrings, necklaces, lots of valuable knives, forks, spoons, &c. which had been taken in security for \$160, and which were valued at from 1500 to 2,000.

In addition to these a valuable breast

pin, which Uncles himself spoke of, had been pledged to Messrs. Blair & Co. redemptible in Maiden Lane, New York.—This pin is represented as a brilliant of the first water. Uncles received fifty dollars on the strength of it.

Several other articles mentioned in the advertisement are scattered about the city, and will probably soon be brought to light by our indefatigable police.

We saw all the jewels at the Recorder's office yesterday, and a more rare and valuable collection has never come under our notice.

He now appears perfectly careless and indifferent—intimates that he can easily get bail in Washington—that others were engaged as principal in the robbery—that he can get clear without extra trouble—if by no other means, by dragging in accomplices who are well known in the District, and whose reputations, so far, are unsullied.

Uncles is a good looking man, light complexion, with brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, well and firmly made, and is what may be termed a half-and-half gentleman, a little touched with the blackguard—is either the smartest kind of a man or the greatest fool, we are inclined to think the latter, from the disposition he has made of his ill-gotten treasures.

He came down the river but said nothing—disposed of nothing on the route. He is now safely confined waiting an order from the authorities at Washington.

REV. HENRY B. BASCOM.

The annexed notice of a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Kentucky, is from the Editors' Note Book, in the last Knickerbocker. It does no more than justice to the powers of the eloquent divine of whom it speaks:—

"When the hymn was concluded, Mr. Bascom arose. That first appeal, which is to the eye, was greatly in his favor. His person has a commanding presence, and as well in this particular as in the firm compressed mouth, the ample brow, and large searching black eye, he bears a very striking resemblance to Daniel Webster. The expression of his countenance was thoughtful and impressive.

Deep on his front engraven, Deliberation sat, and public care; his look drew audience and attention still as night, Or summer's noonday air."

Naming his text in a voice deep, but slightly husky, he proceeded, somewhat tamely, as it appeared to us, although systematically, to lay down his premises, array his arguments, and marshal his proofs.—While we were yet in "a state of dubiety" whether or no his audience were not to be treated to a merely nebulous disquisition, of no particular merit, and asking mentally whether this could be the man whom Henry Clay had pronounced the greatest natural orator he had ever heard, when a brilliant thought, wreathed upon eloquent and original expression, enchain our attention, and thenceforward, to the close of the discourse, we wist not that we were occupying a narrow spot in the middle of a crowded aisle—"cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in," with the thermometer at ninety. When once fully engrossed with his subject, (the progress and effects, of the Christian faith, and arguments in favor of its promulgation,) every eye in the congregation was upon the speaker, and each heart beat quicker, as the glowing thoughts dropped from his tongue.—His smiles are vivid and striking, to a degree; his impressions of nature, and the comparisons which he draws from her external aspects, are not minute and in detail. They are upon a noble scale—"taking in whole continents and seas." Such was the character of that portion of his discourse wherein he spoke of the past ages, to whom the great volume of nature was as a sealed book, who saw no God in the works of his hand; who could read the stary rhythm of the heavens, survey the towering mountains, the rivers sweeping to the main; who could hear the roar of the great ocean, and the far sounding cataract, and see in all these no evidences of the Power who speak, and they existed.

He was scarcely less effective in describing the origin and spread of the Christian faith. The good seed had been sown, and for eighteen hundred years it had, in one way or another, been producing fruit. The germ expanded, and the tree had arisen and spread, until the nations of the world sat under his branches. Efforts had often been made to root it out, and to destroy it. The lightning of persecution had scathed it—the axe of the wicked had sought to lop its boughs—the wild boar of the forest had whetted its tusk against its time-worn trunk—yet still in living green, it spread its inviting arms abroad, every where overshadowing evil with good. Kingdom after kingdom had arisen, flourished and fallen. The wrecks of dead empires—the long labors of emperors and kings, of principalities and powers—had passed away on that deluge flood of earthly grandeur, ever rolling onward to the ocean of eternity, yet still afar widened the blessings of Christianity.

Like the beams of the sun, each ray had radiated in separate streams of light; but they were soon swallowed up in one glad effulgence, blessing all upon whom it fell, even as the common light of heaven. These remembrances can afford the reader little save a faint idea of the general character of one or two of his positions and illustrations. The nervous style, the appropriate gesture, the beaming eye, may be imagined but must be seen to be realized. The very hesitation, which our orator occasionally manifests in making a selection from thoughts which are pressing for utterance, is in itself an

essential feature of eloquence; for when the key-word unlocks the treasure, the intellectual flood rolls on with a resistless force, the greater from having been pent up and kept back; while the speaker's language illustrates and adorns his thoughts, "as light, streaming through colored glass, heightens the object it falls upon."

A ROYAL BILLET DOUX.—The Sultan of Turkey has sent a letter of congratulation to the Queen of England, on the occasion of her coronation. It is a remarkable document in its form and substance; it is represented to us as being about 36 inches in length and between three and four inches broad; the penmanship is very careful and elegant, bearing in the margin the signature of the Sultan, with all the titles of the very high and puissant Seigneur, which from time immemorial have appertained to the principal representative of the Ottoman court. The paper is of a very fine manufacture, approaching to vellum in appearance.—This letter was put in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth sachel or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule. It is richly embroidered in gold, and a tassel and string of peculiar beauty of manufacture completes this unique billet doux. It is said that the Virgin Queen on hearing it interpreted, was suffused with smiles and blushes. The Sultan very poignantly laments he cannot make an offer of his hand, having already the four wives allowed by the Koran. Our namesake of London promises the Queen's reply. We shall publish it as soon as received.—N. Y. Age.

The honors paid to Marshal Soult and his carriage in London, have brought about a millennium between Mounseer and John Bull. The French are in extacies, and their papers are filled with a detail of the coronation.

TAKING A KING BY THE HORNS.—The odious Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, has had the mortification to find the German phlegm of his subjects too obdurate to yield to his tyranny. The chamber has kicked his new despotic constitution out of their house, and told him plainly to his teeth they will have none of it. They go for that of 1833. Ernest had the insolence to say he had managed 140 peers of the British realm as so many cabbage heads, and did not dream of resistance in his Hanoverian subjects.

No less than 175,000 newspapers were put in the London Post Office July 2. The mail was in consequence delayed.—The subject of course was the coronation.

SUMMER COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

MR. EDITOR.—Let me recommend the use of the *Rhubarb plant* in the summer complaint in children.—For seven years past, I have used it in my family with the most decided advantage, and recommended it in a great many instances to others, and have never known it to fail of a cure. It is, besides, a delightful article; all children are fond of it—and when they are permitted to use it freely, they are never affected with summer complaints. The leaf stalks only are used; they are to be skinned, out into small pieces, sugar sprinkled on them, (loaf sugar is best,) put into a saucepan covered tight, and stewed for 15 or 20 minutes. It forms a delightful conserve, and is best when spread on dry bread. With very young children, incapable of eating it thus, feed with a spoon. I believe all the gardeners about the city keep the *Rhubarb plants*; at all events, Samuel Feast, west end of Franklin street, has an abundant supply of it.

G. B. S.

DREADFUL SUPERSTITION.—The Rev. Richard Knill, the zealous agent of the London Missionary Society, at a meeting at Leeds last week, gave a thrilling and a dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been discovered to prevail in a part of the Madras presidency. India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones whilst they are yet alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations, that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil more fertile! Twenty-five boys, amongst the finest that could be found, were discovered by the British soldiery in one place under the care of the priests, fattening for slaughter; and in another place fifteen were found; and in a third place three were found.

They were of course rescued, and put under the care of the collector; and it was believed the missionaries would take charge of the poor infants and bring them up in the Christian religion.—*Alb. Argus.*

FORREST'S ORATION.—The New York Evening Post says, that such is the demand, that 40,000 copies have been struck off; and it well says of this admirable effort: "It is an eloquent exposition of that generous and philanthropic political creed, which no body can fully conceive, and honestly endeavor to carry into effect, without imbibing somewhat of its nobleness in his own personal character."

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of Cholera. The fruit is now in market, and the present is the proper time to make it.—*The Age.*

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.

To 2 quarts of juice of Blackberries, add 1 pound loaf sugar, 4 oz. nutmegs, 4 oz. cinnamon, pulverised, 4 oz. cloves, 4 oz. alspice, do. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

You will save many bitter tears by publishing the above in your valuable paper. From a teaspoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given. It may spoil practice, but it will save life.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS, for 1838.

There is but little doubt of Clark's election as Senator from Jessamine and Woodford. Pratt is probably elected from Scott and Harrison.

Butler and Field, are, likely elected to represent Louisville.

Combs and Haggart, in Clarke. Thomas F. Marshall, Woodford. Charles S. Morehead, Franklin. Apperson, in Montgomery.

But this matter of but little importance to the citizens of Fayette when compared with their own election. LARKIN B. SMITH, Esq. the Anti-Caucus candidate, is triumphantly elected.

When it is borne in mind, that the whole organized whig party—the caucus nomination—the dictators who have for years governed the county of Fayette, have been defeated,—signally defeated,—it must be an admonition so pointed—so monitory, that it will not, probably be soon forgotten.

Had the result been so favorable to the whigs, there would have appeared in handbill form, "WHIG VICTORY," "GREAT WHIG VICTORY," &c. But we scorn to exult over a party who keep themselves in odour by bragging.

State of the Polls in Fayette.

At the close of the Polls in this county, on yesterday, (the last day of the Election) the following was the vote:

	LEXINGTON.	ATLANTA.	CHILDESBURG.	TOTAL.
William Rodes,	925	59	24	1008
Larkin B. Smith,	853	90	43	986
Henry Clay, Jr.,	908	43	23	974
John Cull,	848	49	19	916
Convention,	18	8	36	

Clarke County.—Result of the Polls at their close, on yesterday:

Combs,	950
Haggard,	806
Harrison,	619
Gay,	191
For Convention,	144.

Mr. Huey, and Gen. McCalla, are presented to the voters of the fourth ward, as candidates for councilmen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Doct. Trotter. We know and respect both those gentlemen; but there is a matter depending, of the value of millions to the city, and although the fourth ward has no immediate interest in its termination, a fellow feeling for the balance of the city, would seem to dictate the election of one competent, and with a determined spirit to yield nothing but what might be proven legitimately due to the litigant.

In our last we omitted to notice the suicide committed by Col. PETER W. GRAYSON, the Texian Minister to the United States. The Knoxville Register says, "a letter was found in his room, addressed to Mr. Hays, the proprietor of the station, in which Col. Grayson gives as a reason for perpetrating the suicide, that he had once labored under temporary mental derangement, during which time he had been confined—that he felt symptoms of a return of the malady, and rather than endure its miseries again, he chose to put an end to his existence."

Although we have never approved the course observed by the Lexington and Louisville papers relative to the two Medical Schools, justice to those who have been slandered, induces us to yield our columns to justify the late members of the Transylvania Medical Class. The other articles relative to our School, which are selected from other papers cannot be objected to.

The resumption. Monday next is the day selected for the general resumption of specie payment by the banks. We take pleasure in saying that the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky, have, during the present week, paid out every dollar of specie which has been demanded, and will continue so to do. This is highly honorable to those institutions, and should inspire the confidence of the holders of their notes that they have no longer reason to dread the necessity of making any sacrifice to procure the legal currency of the country for the notes of those banks.

It appears from the prints, that a public Dinner is to be given to Messrs. CLAY, CRITTENDEN and HAYS, by the citizens of Woodford county, on to-morrow. The attempt of seating an individual into the presidency having so often failed, it is a little surprising that the course should be persisted in. Messrs. Clay, Webster and Harrison seem to be all talking the same means—that of eating dinners, and drinking champagne.

Independent Press. This is a new paper just commenced in this city, by W. Alfred Verbrugghe & Co. It is neatly printed on a medium sheet, on a fine large type, such as will not distress the eyes to read. Some portions are rather more personal in its puns than we think justifiable. Upon the whole, should it meet with sufficient encouragement to sustain it, it will likely prove a valuable paper.

Louisville Literary Register.—Want of room caused us to omit mentioning in our last, the reception of the first number of this interesting family paper, published every Thursday by J. Elliott & Co. In elegance of appearance, it is surpassed by few in the country, and the original and selected pieces, give evidence that it will be what its editors pro-

pose it shall, exactly calculated to fill a vacuum which the political papers cannot. We regret that the number we received, was, according to the Louisville Journal, in a starving condition, having been obliged to take a large bite out of its own shoulder for sustenance. It was so mutilated, that we were unable to read the inaugural address, which, from what we could make out, appeared to possess considerable merit.

Public Ledger.—We have also received the 24th number of a very neat little daily bearing the above title. It is also published at Louisville, by Thruston Luckett & Co. Never having seen the prospectus or introductory, we know not its political complexion, but from the number before us, we should judge it to be devoted to literature and news.

Appointment. Thomas Jefferson Smith, has been appointed by the President to be consul of the United States for the port of Cotte, in France.

BARBECUE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County, held at the Council Chamber in Lexington, on the 31st day of July, 1838, on motion of ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Esq., JAMES G. McKINNEY, Mayor of the City, was called to the Chair, and EDWIN BRYANT appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to make arrangements to give a public Barbecue to the Directors of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, on the occasion of their visit to Lexington in August next, and such other gentlemen from the South as may be called hither by the same occasion; when on motion of R. Wickliffe, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a public Barbecue be given by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County to the Directors of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and other visitors from the South, on the last Wednesday in August next.

On motion the following Committees were appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution:

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.—Robt. Wickliffe, Esq., Jeremiah Kirtly, Esq., P. Johnson, Esq., Benj. Gratz, John Braud, Benj. Taylor.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.—Alven Stephens, Jacob Ashton, Thomas A. Russell, Col. Sanders, Daniel Bradford, James E. Davis, R. Morrison, Edwin Bryant, Doct. Letcher, Robert S. Todd, Geo. L. Thompson, Wm. Atchison, Wm. Stanhope, E. Warfield, Gen. Jas. Shelby, Neal McCann, Peter Gatewood, John R. Dunlap, R. Quarles, Thos. S. Redd, Chas. Carr, Jacob Hughes, Wm. H. Richardson.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Col. Innes, H. I. Daniel, Thomas Smith, John Brennan, David Megowan, Richard Pindell, John H. Robb, Henry C. Payne, John Allen, Thomas J. Rogers, Joel Johnson, Robert Wickliffe, Esq., Edward P. Johnson, Benj. Gratz, William M. Brand, Lewis Deidman, Richard Hiles, C. C. Morgan, Gen. Dudley, John Higgins.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare, and cause to be printed, the proceedings of this meeting for the use of the several Committees, with blank subscription papers, for the signature of those who wish to contribute to defray the expenses of the Barbecue.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. G. McKINNEY, Chairman.

EDWIN BRYANT, Secretary.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

We observed in the Louisville Journal, of the 26th ult. a violent attack upon the character of Professor Cross. This article appears under the editorial head, but judging from its phraseology, as well as from public rumour, we have no doubt that Dr. Caldwell is the author of the article—and had he only heaped his slander and misrepresentations on Professor Cross, the article would have passed unnoticed by us, as we know that gentleman is amply able to defend himself. But the author, not satisfied with his denunciations of Dr. Cross, has implicated in his libellous production, the 163 students that signed the memorial referred to, charging them with being his ready accomplices in crime, and compliments them by saying, before his personal appeals were successful, they were brutalized by bacchanalian revels in his own rooms. As we are a part of the students that signed the memorial, we feel it our duty to pronounce this charge a gross and palpable violation of truth, and should bring down upon the author of this illiberal and slanderous production, the execration of the whole community. The memorial originated with the students, and was voluntarily signed by them; and so far as we know, or are informed, it was voluntarily signed by all those whose signatures were to it. As to the charge of bacchanalian revels in Professor Cross' rooms, it originated from the same foul source that has continued to pour a flood of falsehoods upon the friends of Transylvania ever since Dr. Caldwell was expelled from the institution. Who, but this old and hardened offender, would thus unfeeling drag innocent and unoffending young men before the public, and attempt to brand them with infamy? Dr. Caldwell, a day of fearful retribution is at hand, you may yet be undeceived, and find that all your wicked machinations will recoil upon your own head.

ALEXR. NICHOLSON, DAVID WALKER, J. B. COONS, S. T. NEWMAN, S. W. COONS, A. M. McKINNEY, JOHN A. NORTH, C. A. PINKNEY, M. D. JNO. G. BAKER, WM. H. ATKINSON, WM. H. WOOD, PEYTON T. JOHNSON, WM. CAMPBELL.

From the Elyria Republican.

ANOTHER SHIN PLASTER BUBBLE BURST!

We are informed from various sources that the Medina Shipplaster Bank, alias Ohio Loan Company, has exploded, with

a heavy circulation in the hands of the community. A great quantity of that stuff has been recently put afloat in purchasing from the farmers of Medina county, stock, butter, cheese &c. A great effort was made to get the merchants in Elyria to take it for goods, which led us at the time to strongly suspect that the company were preparing to practice the very fraud upon the people of which it seems they are guilty. The loss to the farmers of Medina is very great. It was a federal whig affair throughout, generalised and carried on by Timothy Hudson & Co., regular descendants from the Hartford Convention stock, opponents to an independent Treasury, and friends to a "well regulated credit system."

From the Journal of Commerce

Our correspondent has sent us the prospectus of the "Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," who propose, with a capital of \$500,000, to build or purchase six steam ships to ply between England and New York, one of which is to leave each country every fortnight. The projectors of the company seem to think there is very little doubt of their being able to divide annually twenty percent on their capital. They probably take the profits on the voyages already made by the Great Western and Sirius for their data. The committee of the company say they have made arrangements to purchase the new steam ship Liverpool of five hundred horse power, and can have her off before the British Queen. If the English go on for twelve months as they are now going, we shall have a steamer to start for England every afternoon, just as they do now for Albany, and we are not sure but there may be "a morning line" also.

Goods on Tick.—A fashionable looking young, calling himself Mr. Charles W. Page, a commission merchant of New Orleans, called yesterday at the store of Mr. Tobias, and purchased \$1200 worth of watches, receiving the same and giving a check on the merchants' Bank, which was of course dishonored, and no such person found at the boarding house which he gave as his residence. The officers are in pursuit of him.—N. Y. Age.

Lord Brougham's Good Wishes for the United States. "I know," said his Lordship in the House of Lords on the 24th of February last, "the good sense which generally speaking prevails among the people of America, the sound policy for the most part guides the councils of its government. Long may that policy continue.—Long may that great Union last. Its endurance is of paramount importance to the peace of the world, to the interest of humanity, to the general improvement of mankind."—Alb. Argus.

MARRIED.—By Dr. B. F. Hall, on the 24th inst. Mr. JOSEPH HUFFORD, of Scott county, to Miss ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, of Fayette.

On Thursday the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. T. Thompson, of Owensville, Ky., Mr. ARON T. WHITE, to Miss SARAH BATTALIE, of Bath county.

DIED.—In the city of Nashville, on Friday evening, the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN P. GRAYSON, native of Virginia, and nephew of Capt. W. F. White formerly of this vicinity, aged 19 years—a young man of promising talents, business habits and amiable manners. [The notice taken of the early demise of Mr. G. by the Philanthropic and Jeffersonian Literary Associations of that city, of which he was a member, is highly commendatory.]

In this county, on Saturday last, WALTER DUN, Esq. Mr. D. has been for many years a resident of this county, has gained the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His family, in his demise, have sustained an irreparable loss.

In this county, on Friday last, suddenly, Miss ELIZABETH, only daughter of Jephthah Adams, in her 9th year.

Penmanship.

MR. CHARLES QUINN, A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP, respectfully solicits the attention of gentlemen who may feel an interest in the progress of this art, to examine the system which he proposes to teach—and please, if they approve of it, to give him letters of recommendation wherever he may go in future. This he believes would be greatly to the interest of both pupils and teacher.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1838.—32-4f

TRANSYLVANIA LAW SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR MAYES having resigned his professorship, the law department of Transylvania has been re-organized, a new professorship created, and the following distribution and allotment made of the course of instruction.

A. K. WOOLLEY Esq. Professor of National Law, the elements of the Common Law, and Mercantile Law.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Professor of Constitutional Law, the law of County—and Equity, in its various branches.

The price of each ticket twenty dollars. No pupil will be required to pay for more tickets than he may desire to take. But, the degree of Bachelor of Laws cannot be conferred on any one unless he shall have taken all the tickets for two sessions, or shall have taken all the tickets for one session, and shall either have been previously a licensed Lawyer, or have read law in some Law Office one year at least, and admitted into the senior class upon examination.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday in November next, and end on the last of February succeeding. A portion of the Text Books will be furnished by the Department—the others the Pupils will be expected to supply themselves with, and can be obtained at the Book stores, in the city of Lexington.

The average price of good Boarding in the city of Lexington, will be from three to three and a half dollars per week.

Matriculation fee five dollars.

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrose, thence by the splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrose, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connexion between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, recently established by the Departments, diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockrose, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOREY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m.

SELLING OFF!

THE subscriber, having purchased the Stock of GOODS belonging to THOMAS N. GAINES, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. J. Winter, (between Higgins' corner and Rains' & Ferguson's, Main street,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will offer the STOCK ON HAND, consisting of

Cloths and Casimers; Flannels and Blankets; Merinos, Silks and Satins, Painted Linens & Mustins; Calicoes, Gingham and Domestic; Groceries, and a great variety of seasonable Fancy Goods.

At very reduced prices for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons wishing to make purchases are invited to give me an early call, as I am determined to sell great Bargains.

J. G. MORRISON.

Lexington, August, 1838.

N. B.—I wish to purchase, payable in Goods at Cash prices, 2,000 yards Coarse and Fine Jeans; 2,000 yards Coarse and Fine Linsey; 5,000 yards Tow Linen; 1,000 pairs Coarse Yarn Socks; 500 pairs Stockings, to be delivered between this and the 1st of October next. Persons having such articles, as the above for sale, would do well to give me a call before they sell, as I will give them fair prices.

32-1m.

J. G. M.

Without Reserve.

EXTENSIVE SALE

Of Durham Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Farming Implements, and the entire Crop.

THE subscriber having disposed of his farm, will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the premises, three miles from Lexington, on the Maysville Turnpike, ON SATURDAY, the 8th day of SEPT. next, Commencing at 9 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

8 Draught Horses—a pair of well matched Potomac—3 Mules, Colts—1 Mare and Colt—some young Stock.

The splendid two year old Bull DON JUAN, (the prizewinner of the Lexington Agricultural Society, for the best sucking Bull, in 1836, and for the best yearling in 1837, were unanimously awarded to him.)

One thorough bred imported COW and her Heifer calf, by Don Juan.

One three year old full blooded HEIFER, and her calf by Don Juan—(She was bred by Hon. H. Clay, and took the first premium at Lexington in 1835.)

16 COWS and CALVES, of mixed blood from 3-4 to 15-16, some of them very fine heifer Calves by Don Juan.

A Lot of 1-2 and 3 year old STEERS and HEIFERS.

200 HOGS, 80 of which are large.

One Wagon—one Cart—two Harrows—5 pair Stretchers—12 Ploughs—4 Grain Cradles—Gear for 10 Horses, and sundry other farming implements.

60 Acres Corn—40 do. Oats in Stack—24 do. Hemp—35 do. Meadow in 33 stalks—250 to 300 bushels White Wheat, fit for seed—54 tons Hemp.

TERMS: For \$20 and under, cash—for over \$20 and under \$150, 6 months credit—for \$150 and all above that sum, 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in Lexington.

N. B. The pedigrees of the cattle will be furnished to the purchasers, and warranted to be correct—their soundness will also be warranted, unless it be mentioned to the contrary at the time of sale.

MASLIN SMITH.

Woodlawn, August 2, 1838.—31tds

(Int. and Ob. and Rept. insert.)

English Cattle.

HAVING determined to reduce my Stock of CATTLE, I will sell at Auction, on MONDAY 24th SEPTEMBER next, at the Cincinnati Race Course near the City, between SIXTY and SEVENTY HEAD, of the BEST QUALITY, to consist of Breeding COWS, HEIFERS, YOUNG BULLS, and BULL and COW CALVES.

The Stock has been carefully selected and bred by my father (Mr. LEWIS SANDERS) from his importation in 1817, crossed with Col. Powell's selected stock. In 1831, we procured from Mr. Barnitz of York, Pa. SULTAN, got by Imp. Malcolm, dam Sarah, (Imp.) after breeding from him several years, bred to PONTIAC, got by Tecumseh, (the sire of Mr. Sutton's Triumph,) dam Gartia, (the dam of Mr. Clay's Oliver.)

Then from FELIX, the best breeder of all, got by Sultan, dam Felona. I have bred to no bull since the year 1832, that had in him any blood of the stock of 1817—by crossing on that importation with the Powell Bulls, we have made great improvements.

My stock has not been fully fed; they are, however, in good condition, their imperfections much easier discovered than if very fat—to preserve the blood pure has been the leading consideration. I offer to the public a lot of good Cattle as can be had in England or America, as far as blood is concerned, which, with proper keeping, will be as good as can be procured in any country.

A Catalogue, embracing authentic and full pedigrees will be made out previous to the day of Sale.—TERMS will be, one and two years for all sums over \$300; for all sums under \$300, 12 months—approved notes payable at one of the Banks in Cincinnati.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Grass Hills, Kentucky, July 28, 1838.

[Ch. Cin. Whig—31-tds]

15 Thousand Dollars.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS NO. 45, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, August 1, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$15,000	35 Prs. of \$100
1 do 5,000	56 do 50
1 do 3,000	56 do 40
1 do 2,500	56 do 30
1 do 1,400	56 do 25
20 do 500	112 do 20
30 do 200	2,148 do 10
30 do 150	15,400 do 5

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

100 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!!!

CLASS NO. 46, FOR 1838.

To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize \$35,294	66 Prs. of \$100
1 do 10,000	66 do 60
1 do 5,000	66 do 50
1 do 3,000	66 do 40
1 do 1,573	132 do 30
100 do 1,000	3,960 do 20
115 do 300	25,740 do 10

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

10 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets! CLASS NO. 47, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, August 8, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$18,000	15 Prs. of \$200
1 do 5,000	15 do 150
1 do 2,000	290 do 100
1 do 1,250	61 do 50
10 do 1,000	61 do 40
10 do 500	122 do 20
10 do 300	5,307 do 10
10 do 250	25,602 do 5

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

13 drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!—About one Prize to a Blank!—one-fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Drawn Numbers!

CLASS NO. 48, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 11, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

2 Prizes of \$25,000	20 Prs. of \$250
1 do 10,000	25 do 200
1 do 5,000	30 do 150
1 do 2,000	180 do 100
1 do 1,750	106 do 75
1 do 1,500	106 do 50
10 do 1,000	3,922 do 20
10 do 500	17,914 do 10

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.

100 Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Winchester, Clarke county, Ky., on the 27th inst., a Negro man named ANDY, about 35 years of age, six feet high or upwards, black and very strong, large boned, rather a down cast; his foot very large—had on when he left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons; barefooted, no other clothing recollected.

I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State, \$50 if taken where bordering on the Ohio River, or \$20 in any of the adjoining counties.

LEWIS K. GRIGSBY.

August 2, 1838.—31f

DR. HOLLAND

HAS REMOVED his residence to the building known as Mrs. COYLE'S CORNER, Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store. Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-14t.

DR. S. C. TROTTER.

HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheapside; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house. Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m

Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

Exchange Hotel

CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner.

THE BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.

THOMAS P. HART.

June 26, 1838.—30-14t

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, at the late residence of ALEXANDER WALKER, deceased, on the Georgetown Turnpike road, about one mile from the city limits of Lexington, all the property said decedent, consisting of a valuable

TRACT OF LAND, 53 ACRES, and the GROWING CROP;

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans,
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

At the Public Landing, six miles from Port Townsend, mouth of the Chiemich.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
230 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.
600 barrels of pork
1350 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
200 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At St. Louis, Missouri.
300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river,
130 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.
240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
230 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.
180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
160 bushels of new white field beans
1640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.
130 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste Marie.
60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in the 1st June, 1839.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At New-York.
150 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1780 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

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The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

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40 bushels of good clean dry salt
The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cart, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CART, JR.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cart, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 18, 1837. 48-1f

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office;
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE MCGRACKEN'S)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD.

Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837—46-1f

KEUNTKY STEAM

HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to Pain & Tod.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;
with every variety of
Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying of Peter, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felts—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.
Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,
HAVING entered in partnership, tender on the public services to the public in the practice of Patric, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-1f.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARISTERS,
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CREW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f.

WOOL CARDING, & C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING and WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAC SPRAKE.
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—18-1f.

FASHIONABLE



Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 35, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel.
R. OWENS.

LATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of JOHN WARD, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low.

He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see.
Lexington, July 12, 1838.—24-1f.

A CARD.

THERE are, at this time, between twenty and thirty barrels of water, which have been sent off with Blue Lick Water, and which now remain scattered through the country, to my great injury. This is, therefore, to give notice, that hereafter, when I part with a barrel of water, there must be deposited, in addition to the price of the water, Five Dollars, which shall be repaid on the return of the barrel.

D. BRADFORD.
THIS DAY.
Lexington, July 26, 1838.—10-2f

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-1f.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



FROM LEXINGTON TO MATSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MCNATHY, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-1f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CARTER and TILGNER, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS, He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

At the former part of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

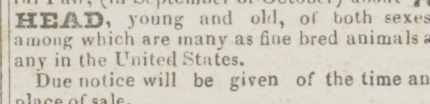
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51-1f.

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. STONE, who is authorized to collect, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by itself.
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-1f.

DURHAM CATTLE.



THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years in rearing this desirable and valuable breed of Cattle. His farm being overstocked, will offer for sale, at Public Auction, during the time of holding our next Agricultural Fair, (in September or October) about 70 HEAD, young and old, of both sexes; among which are many of the fine bred animals as any in the United States.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of sale.

Pedigrees will be published shortly.
LOFT PUGH.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1838.—28-St-Gaz

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any and every person from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Benjamin G. Bay for forty dollars, as the services of Attorney, for which said note was given him, have never been rendered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. The date of the note, I believe, is on or about the 10th inst.

GRANDISON LYNN.
Fayette Co. July 20, 1838.—30-3f

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse.

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-1f.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

THE Undersigned have this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES.

And have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at their Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND
TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ent. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 32-1f

JABEZ BEACH.

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold at the lowest terms.

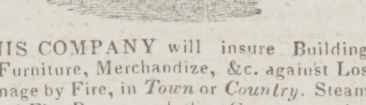
Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE,
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex., May 7, 1838—21-1f

PLUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. THE PLUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-1f.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrophulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-1f.

SEGUINE'S ACUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUINE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large majority of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Being composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief:

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear, which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
London, August 27, 1830.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguin intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.
Prebend of Westminster Abbey.
London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguin having imparted to us the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.

Signed, J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. AUERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. J. Seguin.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles. I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILSON.
London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars. Wade Park, Somerset, May 7, 1836.

Dr. J. Seguin.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefited, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case.